

## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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REPORT

SUBJECT Kostichev Agricultural Institute  
of Ryazan, (curriculae purum)

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A report on the Kostichev Agricultural Institute of Ryazan (N 54-38.  
E 39-44)

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The Institute was subordinate to the Ministry of Higher Education, and in 1956 had about 1200 students evenly divided among the Schools of Mechanical Engineering, Zootechnics, and Agronomy. The report discusses admission to the Institute and its curriculum, routine, staff and incentives. The director of the Institute was Dmitry Sergeyevich Dubovoy, a Party member who had done considerable research on swine. Attached to the report are four sketches and legends for same listing over one hundred features of the Institute. The sketches are of the first and second floors of the Institute and of the first and second floors of a nearby branch of the Institute. Also attached is a chart of the Institute's organization.

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1. The Kostichev Agricultural Institute of Ryazan (N54-40, E 39-45) was located in Ryazanskaya oblast, Oktiabr'skiy rayon, at No. 6 ulitsa Lenina. On the same street, at about No. 16 or 18, a branch of the Institute was located. The Kostichev Institute was subordinate to the Ministry of Higher Education. There were about 1,200 students with 400 in each of three Schools; 95 percent were from Ryazan oblast. Students were evenly divided as to sex.
2. To enter the Institute, it was necessary to have finished ten-year-school, or to have studied in a teknikum; applicants who had attended agricultural teknikums were given preference. There were no political or religious admission requirements and no limits as to age or sex. The following documents were required:
  - a. Application addressed to the Institute director requesting admission.
  - b. Certificate showing that applicant had finished ten-year-school or a diploma of studies at some teknikum.
  - c. Document issued by precinct police, giving applicant's residence.

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- d. Work certificate, issued by the director of the employing agency.
- e. Curriculum vitae, in which appeared name, patronymic, and surname, date of birth, nationality, marital status, profession, and all studies completed.

Upon presenting these documents to the Admissions Office of the Institute, the applicant was required to fill out a document named "Anketa", giving information similar to that included in the curriculum vitae. If the applicant had completed military service, he was required to give information on assignments, decorations, wounds, whether or not he had been taken prisoner, whether he was disabled, and what languages he spoke besides Russian. All applicants had to give this information on languages.

- 3. Residents of the city did not live on campus, but non-residents lived in. No correspondence courses were given. Students in each of the specialties taught at the Institute were required to study a minimum of five years; two years' work could not be done in one. Only one year's work could be repeated; if, upon repeating, the student did not pass, he was obliged to leave the Institute. These limitations were not applicable in cases of illness.
- 4. The Institute had Schools of Mechanical Engineering, Zootechnics, and Agronomy. Each specialty consisted of a five-year course of studies, of which the first four lasted ten months; the 1st year lasted five months and did not include field trips. The first two years, classes began in September and ended in June of the following year. The third year classes began in September and ended in May, and the month of May was used for field practice. The fourth year, classes began in October and ended in April of the following year, and the months of May, June, and July were used for field work. The fifth year began in November and ended in March of the following year. Classes were given in Russian. Subjects studied in the School of Agronomy [redacted] were:

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1st year: Mathematics, Physics, Inorganic Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mechanization of Agriculture, Marxism-Leninism, Military Science, Physical Culture, Physiology of Plants.

2nd year: Organic Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Marxism-Leninism, Physical Culture, Military Science, Zootechnics, Bacteriology, Study of Earths, Study of Crops, Physiology of Plants, Physiology of Animals.

3rd year: Physical Chemistry, Colloidal Chemistry, Bacteriology, Zootechnics, Study of Earths, Study of Crops, Physiology of Animals, Political Economy, Surveying, Soil Chemistry, Study of Vegetables, Study of Forage, Physical Culture, Military Science, Mechanization of Agriculture.

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4th year: Soil Chemistry, Study of Crops, Zootechnics, Study of Earths, Study of Forages, Agriculture, Study of Fruit Trees, Darwinism, Organization of Agriculture, Agricultural Accounting, Physiology of Animals, Study of Animal Nutrition, Political Economy, Physical Culture, Dairy Industry, Military Science.

5th year: Zootechnics, Study of Crops, Mechanization of Agriculture, Organization of Agriculture, Study of Earths, Soil Chemistry.

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The School of Agronomy field studies were as follows:

1st year: Two or three hours daily during the month of June, field trips to the outskirts of Ryazan to study Botany and the Physiology of Plants, so that students could learn to distinguish the different classes of plants and learn what groups each of them belonged to.

2nd year: In June of each year, students studying the second year went to a sovkhоз subordinate to the Institute for practical experience on the Study of Earths, Study of Crops, Mechanization of Agriculture; these students worked in cultivating and fertilizing the land.

3rd year: During the months of June and July, persons having passed the third year were sent to different sovkhozy in Ryazan Oblast so that they might take part in such work as the sowing of beets and vegetables in general, and the fertilizing of the land for the planting of wheat, corn, and potatoes.

4th year: During May, June, and July, fourth-year students were sent to kolkhozy in Ryazan Oblast to take part, together with the agronomist and president of the kolkhoz, in such work as the sowing of barley, wheat, corn, potatoes, and the cultivation of the earth.

5th year: None.

Students also visited greenhouses, dairies, and kolkhozy located near the city, usually once a month during the school year.

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although one day there might be two theoretical classes and one practical, the following day there might be three practical classes and two theoretical. In each of the five school years, trimestral exams were held in January and also one month before the end of the school year; all exams were oral. Students were graded from one to five, and a minimum of three was required to pass; if a student received a grade less than three, he had to repeat the year's work.

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7. The Institute graduated students in Mechanical Engineering, Zootechnics, and Agronomy; no other degrees were granted in these three specialties. 50X1-HUM Generally, students were informed of job opportunities two months before the degrees were awarded so that they might make applications. [redacted]  
 [redacted] disabled veterans studying at the Institute received preference and were followed by students who had received the best grades. [redacted]

8. Classes began at 0900 hours; there were usually six classes daily of 45 minutes duration each, with a five-or ten-minute rest period between classes. Afternoons were used as study periods, except for Saturday afternoons which were used for lectures, concerts, and dances. Students received two months of summer vacations; in summer, students received two weeks of vacations, usually from about 25 February to 10 March. Leaves of absence were granted only for illness in the family. All students were entitled to 12 days at a rest home or spa, although most students did not take advantage of these privileges because they preferred to visit their families. The labor union was in charge of this program and issued a document called patrovka to students wishing to use these privileges; students could not enter rest homes or spas with this document.

9. Political instruction was required; it consisted of 90 minutes instruction once or twice a week on such subjects as Marxism-Leninism and Political Economy; this instruction was given by Communist Party members. On Saturday afternoons, students usually attended lectures given by instructors at this institute, "agitators", and instructors from other institutes; lectures dealt with such subjects as the world political situation, youth in socialist and capitalist countries, sports, sciences, biographical information on Soviet personages, and the observance of Soviet holidays.

10. The Institute had musical, singing, dancing, and painting groups, science and photography clubs, and sports clubs for soccer, tennis, track, swimming, gymnastics, basketball, boxing, and wrestling.

11. The director of the Institute was named Dubovoi, Dmitri Sergeevich; [redacted] 50X1-HUM [redacted] He had a degree in Zootechnics, and had done considerable research on swine.  
 The subdirector (assistant director) was named Naumov (fmu); [redacted] He was an agronomist and was the professor of the chair of Study of Earths; he was also director of studies; [redacted] The political chief (director) was named 50X1-HUM Sorokin (fmu); he had a degree in Agronomy from the Institute. [redacted]

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students received a stipend of 220 rubles monthly the first year, and an increase of 20 rubles monthly in each successive year. Students receiving a grade of "outstanding" in all subjects and who took an active part in political and cultural life at the Institute were awarded the Stalinskij Stipendiat, which included almost double the amount in cash that other students received. Students paid for their own meals, although the Institute provided restaurant facilities. Students used books and materials from the Institute library, but were required to return them at the end of the school year. Bed linen of resident students was washed free by the Institute; students paid for the washing and ironing of clothing. Party members paid unspecified monthly dues

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Members of Institute clubs paid dues of one ruble monthly; these dues were used for the acquisition of clothing and sports equipment. Students who could not live in because Institute facilities were insufficient, had one-half of their board and room paid for by the Institute, and paid for the other half themselves.

Sketch of Layout of First Floor of Institute

13. Following is the legend for the sketch on page 12, showing the layout of the first floor of the Institute.

- (1) Ulitsa Lenina.
- (2) Main entrance.
- (3) Dining room.
- (4) Bar.
- (5) Chair of Physical Culture.
- (6)-(8) Classrooms of the School of Zootechnics.
- (9) Stairway leading to second floor.
- (10)-(11) Stairway leading to second floor.
- (12) Dining room.
- (13) Documents archives of the Institute.
- (14) Washroom.
- (15) Classroom of the School of Zootechnics.
- (16) Kitchen.
- (17) Room in which laboratory animals of the School of Zootechnics were kept.

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(18) Classroom of the School of Zootechnics.

(19) Pantry.

(20) Courtyard.

(21) Students' dormitory.

(22) Corridor.

(23)-(25) Students' dormitories.

(26) Wardroom.

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(27) Wardroom.

(28) Door, which was always shut.

(29) Swierluba street.

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(30) Corridor leading to courtyard.

(31) Stairway leading to second floor.

(32) Washroom.

(33)-(34) Lecture rooms.

(35)-(36) Classrooms used for different classes in the three Schools.

(37) Classroom of the School of Zootechnics.

(38) Classroom of the School of Zootechnics.

(39)-(42) Chemistry Laboratories.

(43) Vehicular entrance.

Sketch of Layout of Second Floor of Institute

14. Following is the legend for the sketch on page 13, showing the layout of the second floor of the Institute.

(1)-(2) Classrooms in which the course "Marxism-Leninism" was taught.

(3) Gymnasium.

(4) Office of the subdirector of the Institute.

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- (5) Secretarial offices of the director and subdirector.
- (6) Office of the director of the institute.
- (7)-(8) Stairway leading to first floor.
- (9) Office of the Communist Party Secretary.
- (10) Classroom for the course "The Study of Crops".
- (11) Offices of the Institute.
- (12) Classroom for the course "The Study of Crops".
- (13) Classroom for the course "The Study of Earths".
- (14) Office of the Komsomol Secretary.
- (15) Cashier.
- (16) Lecture room.
- (17) Laboratory for the course "The Study of Herbs".
- (18) Office of the Labor Union Secretary.
- (19) Office of the Administrative Head.
- (20) Walk.
- (21)-(22) Lecture rooms.
- (23) Classroom for the course "Darwinism".
- (24) Corridor.
- (25) Classroom for the course "Darwinism".
- (26) Stairway leading to first floor.
- (27) Classroom for the study of foreign languages (exclusively for Soviet students).
- (28) Classroom used by the three Schools.
- (29) Storeroom for laboratory equipment for the subject "Soil Chemistry".

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- (30) Classroom for the subject "The Study of Vegetables".
- (31) Laboratory for the subject "Soil Chemistry".
- (32) Classroom for the subject "The Study of Vegetables".
- (33) Laboratory for the subject "Soil Chemistry".
- (34) Office of the professor of "Soil Chemistry".
- (35) Classroom for the subject "Soil Chemistry".
- (36) Classroom used by the three Schools.
- (37) Laboratories for studies on milk industries.
- (38) Classroom used by the three Schools.

Sketch of the First Floor of Branch of Institute of Ryazan

15. Following is the legend for the sketch on page 14, showing the layout of the first floor of the building in which a branch of the Institute was located.

- (1) Ulitsa Lenina.
- (2) Entrance to courtyard.
- (3) Main entrance.
- (4) Mechanical-drawing room.
- (5) Classroom used by the three Schools.
- (6) Vestibule.
- (7)-(9) Classroom for the subject "Tractors and Machinery".
- (10) Classroom for the subject "Electrotechnics".
- (11) Classroom for the subject "Electrotechnics".
- (12) Dressing room for persons participating in concerts, plays, etc.
- (13) Stairway to second floor.

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- (14) Classroom used by the three schools.
- (15) Classroom for the subject "Electrotechnics".
- (16) Classroom for Organic Chemistry. 50X1-HUM
- (17) Hall for lectures, conferences, dances, and plays.
- (18) Hall containing machinery for studies on milk industries.
- (19) Classroom for "Electrotechnics". 50X1-HUM
- (20)-(21) Classrooms for Organic Chemistry.
- (22)-(23) Classrooms for the subject "Botany and Physiology of Plants".
- (24) Courtyard.

Sketch of Layout of Second Floor of Branch of Institute

16. Following is the legend for the sketch on page 15, showing the layout of the second floor of the building in which a branch of the Institute was located.

- (1) Library.
- (2) Physics classroom used by students from the three Schools.
- (3) Vestibule.
- (4)-(6) Classrooms for the subject "Military Science".
- (7) Stairway to first floor.
- (8) Library.
- (9) Classroom used by the three Schools.\*
- (10) Room (no specific use).
- (11) Classroom used by the three Schools.
- (12) Library.
- (13) Classroom for the subject "Inorganic Chemistry".
- (14) Hall containing machinery (seeders, cultivators, harrows) for study by students from the three Schools.

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(15) Classroom for different subjects in the three Schools.

(16) Library.

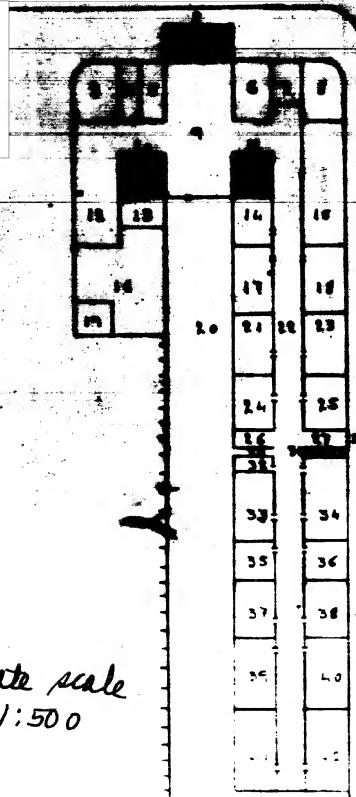
(17)-(18) Classroom for the subject "Inorganic Chemistry".

(19)-(20) Class for different subjects in the three Schools.

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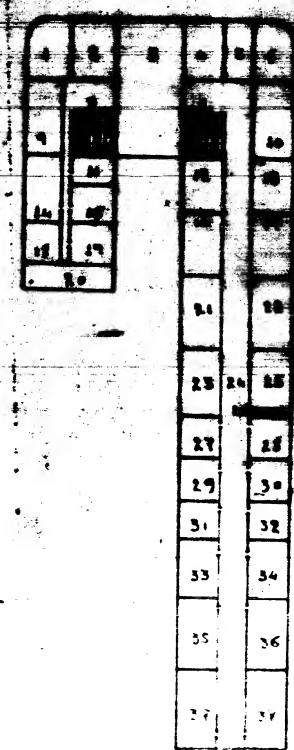
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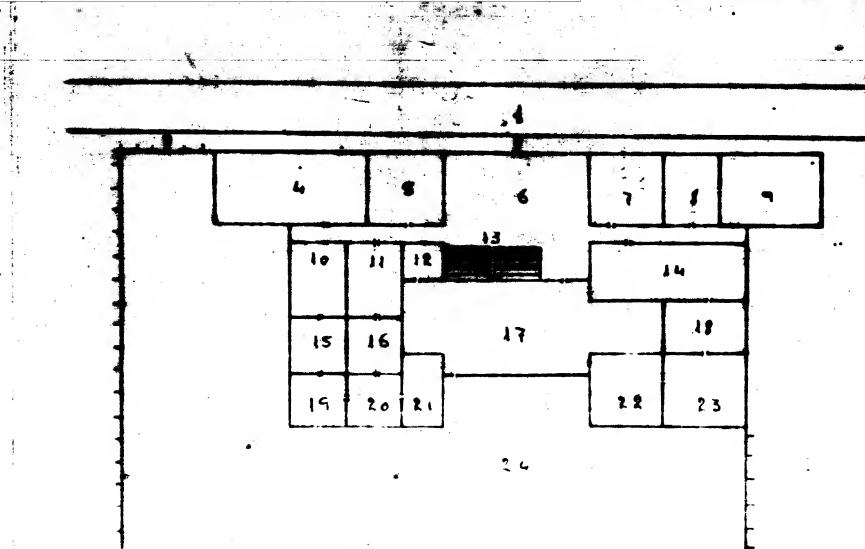
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Layout of First Floor of Building Housing  
Branch of Agricultural Institute of Rayas

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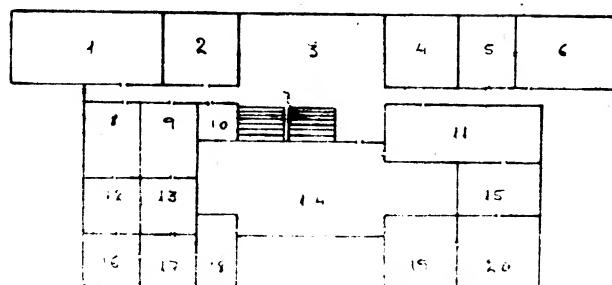
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Layout of second floor of ~~Building~~ <sup>building</sup> housing  
of Nostichew Agricultural Institute  
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